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STREETS, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

W. A. WILGUS. READING FOR THE YOUNG.

THE BOYS AND THE APPLE. Little Tommy and Peter and Archy and tion

to making one day when they found to apple; twas meliow and rosy and rod And I, ing alone on the ground. PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS

Said Tommy: "I'll have it." Said Poter: Said Archy: "I've got it: so there!"

End hosby: "Now, let us divide in four And each of us boys have a share."

No. no!" shouted Tommy. "Fit have it I won't give a morsel away."

Then Tommy he suntched it, and Peter be fought,
("The said and distressing to tell!)
And Archy held on with his might and his Till out from his fingers it fell-

As if it would never be still.

A lazy obl brindle was nipping the grass And switching her tail at the flow. When all of a sudden the apple rolled down And stopped just in front of her eyes.

She gave but a b te and a swallow or two 'That apple was seen revermore!

I w sb.' wh uppered Areay and Peter and "We'd kept it and ent it in four." -- Spring Laure, in N. Y. Independent.

JUST FOR FUN.

The Terrible Consequences of a Thought less Boy's Practical Joke.

In a beautiful park carefully kept and only lately thrown open for the use of children, the visitor often sees, holding tightly to the hand of her sadtaced mother, a little girl beautiful in form and feature but no light of intellect brightens those blue eyes. Though getting to be a large girl of eleven. Margie is not able to answer a simple question intelligently or tell the differnce between a horse or a cat.

Margie Ray is an imbecile, which means that her reasoning powers, or intellect are impaired. Imbeeility is very different from insanity; the former means a future devoid of all brightness, hopeless sameness, all is a blank to the vacant mind. Margie Ray's body grows, her hair is a bright golden, and com-plexion clear and smooth, and she is always gentle and easily controlled.

repentance, and after a long, severe struggle, the stricken parents have for-given him, as they hope to be forgiven. In an agony of tears Mrs. Ray some-times catches the little girl up in her arms, saying: "I'm so glad my pre-cious one, that there's light and joy for

such as you in Heaven."

Boys often think it great fun to scare little ones, not dreaming of the hurt a sudden shock often inflicts upon the nervous organization of the wee ones. A brave boy will not be so cruel and craven as to take advantage of the weak and young. It is a poor sort of fun which causes pain to others. Let us remember that practical jokes are often cruel.—Ella Guernessey, in Golden

ABOUT TOADS.

How They Catch and Dispose of their Food—The Gardener's Friend—Chang-ing Their Clothes.

Did you ever sit quietly and watch a

tond catching his supper? If not, just his tongue and whisk the fly down his

so well that they buy them by the dozen and turn them into their hotbeds, thus preserving their plants from insects. Not only in our gardens are tonds extremely useful, but in our houses they are valuable allies; for they do no harm to us, but very much to our sworn enoughs, such as cock-

to our sworn enemies, such as cock roaches, moths, crickets, flies, mos-quitoes and ants. They need but to see an insect stir, and out flashes that wonderful tongue. And, presto! where is it? Why, down in the little throat, landed at the exact spot where the muscles can seize it and pass it at once to the stomach. And so rapidly s this done that when a large insect, is this done that when a large insect, like a cricket, grasshopper or beetle, is swallowed, the sides of the toad may

is swallowed, the sides of the toad may be seen actually twitching, from the struggles of its still lively victim. Entomologists press our friend the toad into their service in a manner that is as novel as it is comical. They catch him at daybreak from the field or garden, kill him, and turn his stom-ach wrong side out in a pan of water. or garsien, kill him, and turn his stomach wrong side out in a pan of water.
Of course all the recently-caught insects float to the surface, at the entomologists' service. This looks like a
rather cruel method of studying
entomology, does it not? But the truth
is, that the humble little toad is a more
expert catcher and discoverer than his
human superior, and out of his rifled uman superior, and out of his rifled store-house come treasures in the shape of rare and thy nocturnal in-sects that but for his industry would never have been known or classified by

yet her mother weeps bitter tears over her little girl, who must grope through life's journey in darkness, and all because of a big boy's fun, which worked Margie such mischief.

One evening in the winter it was snowing fast and furiously. Margie work-woman, one Dame Nature; and so for his old snit, he-well, we will was a wee toddler of two years, just

toads were hermetically sealed up, and lived without food or air, they go further than the truth warrants. In every case on record, it has been proven that some slight aperture existed, whence both air and insects could

ADULTERATED MOLASSES.

A Boston Firm Which Makes Doctrinating We have had a very interesting case

on trial here lately that has raised a question whether a man who passes off counterfeit half dollars as genuine is any worse than one who palms off doctored tea, butter or molasses as genuine. A firm has been on trial for doctoring molasses by mixing with it a poisonous substance, pretended to be neutralized by some quality of the motry it, and you will find that it is a very interesting as well as an amusing sight. There he sits, on the edge of the path, his bright, bulging eyes fixed intently on a fly that has just alighted close to him—so very close, in fact, that you wonder what the toad is waiting for, since he has only to dart out his tongue and whisk the fly down his his tongue and whisk the fly down his throat; but he does not do it. No; he stays motionless, his eyes twinkling with engerness; and if only that fly knew what we know, the toad would sover touch him, for all he has to do to to keep perfectly still until his count of the pockets of constant of the process, by which the poorest molasses was made to represent the best. Probably the process, by which the poorest molasses was made to represent the best. Probably the business has been kept up ever since, and millions of dollars have been taken out of the pockets of constant of the pockets of the po sever touch him, for all he has to do is to keep perfectly still until his for grows tired of waiting. Yes, that is the secret of the toad's delay. Whatever the insect that he has selected for his supper, it is safe from destruction until it moves; but then, lo! it is gone like a flash. The quiver of a wing, the twitching of a leg, is enough to precipitate its doom.

We wonder how many people take beed of the fact that the despised little toad is one of the gardeners most valued friends, and that he is a regular neight watchman over the vegetable gardens? Very few of us know what a very useful fellow this creature is, although some are waking up to the knowledge of it, and among these wise folks are the market-gardeners of London and Paris, who know their value

THE SURF-BATH.

iomething About the "Censeless Ocean Roar" and the Health-Giving Ozone. Surf-bathing is a delusion and a proceeds to salt your pork for you.

There are shells to pare down your heels, and there are heartless crabs which make it a business to feel for

There are certain proprieties to be observed in promiscuous bathing. In case a fat woman steps into a hole and disappears from sight her relatives and that wriggles and twists and squarms part will be out of order. If, in claw-as if it knew it had fallen into the hands of a releattless enemy. And it is literally the hands of its captor that are fatal to it, for it would be simply impossible for the toad to swallow his wriggling victim, did he not use his wriggling victim, did he not use his constant and the state of water, wriggling victim, as we use our hands.

wriggling victim, did he not use his fore paws exactly as we use our hands. As it is, he is sublimely indifferent to his squirming. He sits calmly down with it in his mouth, lifts one paw, and gives it a push further into his mouth, and then he swallows, and down it goes, just a little way. Then up comes the other paw for another push, and at last, by alternate pushes and swallows, the poor worm vanishes, and our toad sits quietly at ease, with all the satisfaction of a full stomach twinkling in his eyes.

If any one supposes that our friend the toad is obliged to wear but one suit of clothes all his life, that person is mistaken. He orders a complete new outlit every now and then, of a most expert workswappa, one thome Native and hire some one to turn a coffee mill. The

opportunity for the employment of colored gems or enamel.

Plaster-of-Paris reliefs may be used with good effect. Select copies of some desirable works; oil, bronze or gild them unevenly; hang on the wall against some tint that will show them

against some tint that will show them out, such as red plush or ivory satin. The present craze is for writing-paper of rough surface and with ragged edges. Large envelopes must be used, sealed with sealing wax. On the paper must appear the writer's initials in raised gold or silver letters and in fac simile of the writer's handwriting. A pleasing fancy in finger-rings is the one that employs three very light, slender and separate gold shanks set with single stones. These are worn to-gether on one finger, so that the stones

slip past each other, and appear like a single ring set with three gems. Correspondence, dinner and tea eards are used on which are designed a delicate outline of flowers and odd a delicate cuttine of flowers and odd figures. In flower designs those of the wild rose, violets, for-get-me-not, apple blossom, white lily, fleur de lis and passion flower are popular. In leaves, holly and autumn foliage are most pre-

ferred.

Turcoman has a beautiful silk pile resembling chenille, and comes in all colors; width, fifty inches. This makes beautiful portieres, also table covers. Jute velour resembles Turcoman, but the pile is made of linen; the texture is consequently heavier, but the effect is good and the cost less than half that a Turcoman. -N. Y. World.

An Odd German Tax. It is well known that at every German watering-place the visitor, in addition to being required to pay liberally for his necessities and luxuries, is subjected to a "cure tax," which varies according to locality, but is in no case inconsiderable. The Berlin Borsen-Courier for the first time raises the question whether there exists any legal warrant for exaction of this "cure house in quantities sufficient to supply tax," and suggests that it might be It is well known that at every Gerwarrant for exaction of this "cure tax," and suggests that it might be well for some courageous foreigner to refuse to pay it, and submit the matter to a legal test. Or, since this is the time of strikes, says the Borsen-Courier, why should not all the guests at some popular watering place organize and strike against the "cure tax?" —London Telegraph.

He is everlastingly the occupient, the first object of every farmer was to supply his family with lawyer, who said:

"I've got bad Appeals has deed have lost the case.

The modern farmer may get along with doing less work with his hands than the farmer of the generations that oreceded him, but he must do more

FLOWERS AND TREES.

Reliable Directions for Preserving Them Gather the flowers only on dry, sunny fraud. With the temperature of the days, when as free from atmospheric water at seventy degrees you gasp and moisture as possible. As most wild gargle and feel as if some one was flowers and all delicate ferns droop and shooting icicles through you. You wither if carried in the hand, the best finally dip under with a yell, and the plan is to place them one by one beyell is changed to a sort of !!! tween the leaves of a book as soon as whooppee!!! as a pint of the gathered. If a book has not been probring fluid sails down your throat and vided for the purpose place the flowers between layers of moss, damp round the stems, but dry round the blossoms Carried thus in a basket or botanical your toes and hang by you. Floundering men kick you in the stomach, and excited females grab the caives of your legs in their wide endeavors to withstand the breakers. The idea is not to case they will keep fresh for some stand the breakers. The idea is not to swim, but to let the rollers tumble you about until your ears till with sand, your stomach with water and your eyes can no longer do duty. You come out feeling chamny. You may use half a dozen towels. but the clammy feeling remains and abides by you for a good half-day. It is as if some one had taken a pork rind out of an ice-chest and kindly greased you from head to foot.

not convenient to attend to them ac once, but the sooner they are put into blotting-paper the better. Arrange carefully, and regulate the pressure ac-cording to color and texture. Ferns can not be too firmly pressed, and yeldiet, than a nice, fat worm, and, as play" to see him eating a worm—one that wriggles and twists and squirms as if it knew it had fallen into the hands of a relentless enemy. And it is literally the hands of its captor that are fatal to it, for it would be a control of the word and one than the children say. The control of the wild grant or the children say is a class and squirms as if it knew it had fallen into the hands of a relentless enemy. And it is literally the hands of its captor that are fatal to it, for it would be control or the control of the wild grant or the class and squirms are fatal to it, for it would be control or the control of the wild grant or the class and squirms are the better for having the blotting-paper changed at least twice during the circle. low and purple flowers also stand great pressure; but red or yellow-thitel leaves, such as those of the wild geran-um, and all flowers of succulent texture, sheet upon which they are lying, turn-ing over quickly the two thus held, so bringing the damp sheet uppermost, then carefully removing that. Should any leaf or blossom be inclined to adhere to the paper, a slight tap on the back will generally suffice to loosen it; if not, it must be removed with the fingers. Then place two dry sheets above and one underneath that upon which and one underneam that upon watch the flowers are. On changing a second time, one over and one under will suf-fice. Primroses, violets, wood sorrel and several other delicate flowers and all very fragile ferns such as the young fronds of the oak and beech, form an exception to this rule, and must not be

ticulture or dairying. The maxims in "Poor Richard's Almanac" constituted most of the agricultural literature with which the farmers were acquainted. Most of the information obtained by chines for doing any kind of farm work; chines for doing any kind of farm work; only hand implements were employed in the field and garden, and these were of a very primitive style. The black-smiths and carpenters in the nearest town made nearly all the farming tools. Many farmers repaired their own tools, and if they were ingenious made many of them. The wood-lot on the farm furnished materials for making handles to plows frames for harrows, as well as

of them. The wood-lot on the farm furnished materials for making handles to plows, frames for harrows, as well as for rakes, ox yokes and bows.

Most of the improvements on the farm were made from articles which it supplied. The first buildings were made of logs cut in the forest. The fields were inclosed by stone walls or fences made of rails. Bars were used instead of gates, chiefly for the reason that they required no hinges or latches. Tile-draining was unknown, and if a piece of land was too wet to be planted it remained a permanent neadow. Searcely any attempts were made to change the natural condition of the soil. The value of rotating crops was not appreciated or understood. Manure was known to be useful, but no commercial fertilizers were employed for enriching the soil. No attention was given to the cultivation of small fruits and if berries were used by the farmer's family that were seathered in the fields or understood in the fields of the word from its connection with each spelling exercise. It is based on the principle that the child get; the idea of the word from its connection with an expressed thought, and

brain work. He must know more, read more, think more and consider more Farming has become a very complicated business. More knowledge, judgment and skill are required in order to succeed in it than were needed even a few years ago. The farmer of to-day is something more than a producer. He must be a successful merchant in order to make money. For improving a prairie farm almost every thing must be purchased. The only natural pro-duct of a piece of prairie land is a sod that must be subdued before any thing but grass can be raised. Instead of destroying a forest the prairie farmer must set about raising one. To this end he must buy trees or seed that will produce them. He must invest quite heavily in machines, and great judg-ment is required to decide how many and what kinds to buy. Unless he has quite large means he must hire money, and if he does not make a judicious loan the chances are that he will be

financially ruined. Many farmers lose their places while attempting to im-prove them. As the modern farmer has so many things to buy, he must raise much to sell, or the "balance of trade" will be against him and he will fail. If he has hired money he must make arrangements to meet his indebtedness. He must be a financier as well as a producer and a merchant. He must keep himself in-formed in respect to the State of the market at home and abroad. In order to do this he must become acquainted with the condition of the crops in all parts of the world. He must also study parts of the world. He must also study to find out the demands of the market so as to know what to raise. He must not, however, neglect to supply his family and help with food to the fullest extent possible. He must be prepared to substitute new crops for those he has long raised when for any cause their production ceases to be profitable. If he raises articles for which there is little demand, he will be obliged to sell them demand, he will be obliged to sell them at a very low price. He must exhibit as much shrewdness and enterprise in supplying what the market demands as supplying what the market demands as successful manufacturers and merchants do. He must read and study as well as

Intelligence is essential to success in farming now that it has become a complicated business. At the present time much knowledge and excellent judgment are required to determine which of several breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine to keep. Each breed has its advocates, who from prejudice, real admiration or personal motives, are presenting its claims on all occasions. The fashlon changes in re-lation to live stock as it does in regard to articles of dress, and the breeder who expects to make money must endeavor to ascertain when any kind of animal is going out of style and another is com-ing into fashion. The preference for different breeds of domesticated animals changes with as much certainty as the fashions for hats of a peculiar shape, if it does not change quite as often. A stock-raiser must now give much attention to determining the feeding value of the different kinds of grasses, clovers and roots. He must also find out by experiment, or by visiting farms where periment or by visiting farms where silos are in use the value of ensilage for feeding to dairy cows, store cattle and animals in process of fattening. In short, the time the farmer once gave to thrashing small gra'n with a fail and shelling corn by hand must now be given to reading and study.—Chicago

OLD SCHOOL BOOKS

What Becomes of Them and How They "What becomes of all the secondhand school books?" was asked of Daniel Van Winkle, the veteran dealer, by a reporter yesterday.

"That's what people are all the time wondering," he replied. "The general public have the idea that they go where pins, needles, hair-pins and such things go to, that is, they disappear somehow or other and no one knows where to You may be surprised to learn it, but there is a large and increasing trade done in sceond-hand school books alone so much so that we have now a regular school-book exchange. You see, boards of school trustees are all the time changof school trustees are all the time changing the books their pupils study, unless
not allowed to do so by law, which is
the case in some States, and in former
time, when they made a change, they
either sold the discarded books for old
paper or burned them. But now they
are more economical. They hunt up
the school-bank exchange and are allowed to trade their discarded books for
those they want of course paying some lowed to trade their disearded books for those they want, of course paying some thing for doing so. Why, through agents, booksellers, school trustees and others, we keep track of changes of this nature made in any impor-tant school throughout the United States. I have a book here, in-dexed, which gives the towns in which a certain publisher's geography is used, to rive you an illustration. As farmers was trad tionary. Crops were planted, cultivated and harvested in the same manner year after year. There was only one way to perform any operation on the farm. There were no manifold in the farm of the towns only one way to perform any operation on the farm. where it is still in favor, probably will have the lot sold before they reach here. It is the same way with dealers in a town. When the public schools branch off from a certain book the dealer has on further sale for them, and so he is glad enough to get rid of his stock to me, and I can dispose of them where they are in use. I have on file blanks from all localities on which are given

nection with an expressed thought, and thus remembers it better."-N. Y. Mai. and Express.

The Happy Litigant.

Macbeth Simmons is never so happy as when he has got a lawsuit on hand. He is everlastingly suing somebody or being sued. Not long since he met his lawyer, who said:

"Tve got bad news. The Court of Appeals has decided against us. We have lost the case."
"Never mind losing that case. I've got two new ones since I saw you last."

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